INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 960 — Washington, D. C. — November 13, 1943

Processors' Conference Is Set for Chicago, Week of January 9

N. C. A. Committee Authorized To Draft Production Program for Consideration in Case Government Plan is Not Ready

The Administrative Council of the National Canners Association met on November 6 and 7 at Washington, and, after full discussion of the canned food program for 1944, voted unanimously that the processors' conference and annual meeting of the National Association be held in Chicago the week of January 9, 1944.

The Council also directed that, because of the heavy demand upon the railroad facilities of the country and the difficulties of obtaining sufficient, adequate hotel accommodations, the processors' conference be limited to processors only, and that they be requested to send to the conference the minimum number of persons required to represent them.

In other action taken at its two-day meeting the Council:

Authorized President Carroll E. Lindsey to appoint a committee to draft a program for the canning industry in 1944, for submission to the January conference in the event the Government has failed to complete its program. The industry program is to be in two alternative forms—one if subsidies are authorized; the other if subsidies are not authorized.

Approved the principle of formula pricing, with adequate provision for hardship cases, and authorized President Lindsey to appoint a committee to develop formula methods.

Directed the Association to invite secretaries of State and Regional canners associations to submit suggestions as to means and methods of obtaining maximum production in 1944.

Recommended to the Interim Committee the appropriation of $40,000 to be expended under the direction of the Division of Statistics, with the advice of the Committee on Statistics, to develop the facts with respect to the stocks of commercial and home-canned foods in consumers' hands.

Approved the report of the War Planning Committee.

Directed President Lindsey to appoint a committee of three traffic men from the industry to work with the staff of the War Food Administration on wartime transportation problems of the canning industry in their relation to the program of the War Transportation Efficiency Committee to speed up loading, unloading, and cleaning of cars, reduce switching time, and speed up freight movements generally. Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, is chairman of this Efficiency Committee. President Lindsey was also directed to appoint a special committee of the Administrative Council with authority to consider and act upon the recommendations of the industry traffic representatives.

Recommended that the Army permit canners to use regular commercial shipping cases for all their supplies, these cases to be inserted in special sleeves or outer cases when goods are purchased by the Government for export shipment.

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General Sessions Set For Tuesday, January 11

As announced elsewhere on this page, the Processors' Conference and the Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in Chicago the week of January 9, 1944. The Association's Administrative Council directed that the Conference be limited to processors, and that they be requested to send to it the minimum number of persons required to represent them.

General sessions of the Conference will begin on Tuesday, January 11. Preliminary meetings of the Administrative Council and committees of the National Canners Association will be held previous to the general sessions, and the Association's Annual meeting will be held at the close of the Conference.

Program arrangements, which will depend to a large degree upon developments in the Government's food production policies and program, will be announced later. All meetings will be held at the Palmer House.

FORMULA FOR APPROVED WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Provides for Cases not Already Covered in Price Orders

A program under which adjustments will be granted on maximum prices of processed fruits and vegetables of the 1943 pack to compensate for wage increases approved by the War Labor Board, or required under the Fair Labor Standards Act, where these adjustments are not already specifically provided for, was announced November 12 by the Office of Price Administration. Text of the OPA announcement follows:

Processors whose incurred increases are not already provided for must file a petition with the OPA Secretary in Washington, D. C., postmarked on or before November 25, 1943, for increases over their maximum prices and their petitions must contain the following information (based on Section (g) of Supplementary Order No. 28):

1—Net sales in dollars for total of all products for 1941 and for 1942.

2—Net profit before taxes from all operations in 1941 and in 1942.

3—Classification of wage earners (for example, skilled male, skilled female, unskilled male, etc.) used by the company in establishing wage rates, with the wage rate before and the wage rate after the wage increase and the number of employees in each wage class at the peak of the 1943 season.

4—The date at which the wage increase became effective.

5—A statement of whether the increase was approved by the War Labor Board or authorized under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

6—A list of products for which an increase in the ceiling price is requested.

Shortly after the petitions have been received—and the OPA National Office emphasized that they must be postmarked by November 25, 1943—OPA will establish and announce adjustment factors.

For all processors whose products come under the three price regulations already providing mark-ups where there have been wage increases approved by

the War Labor Board, the factors will be similar to those already provided for the 20 states where the mark-ups now are applicable in one or more of those three regulations.

(These regulations are Maximum Price Regulation No. 306—Certain Packed Food Products; Maximum Price Regulation No. 400—Frozen Fruits, Berries and Vegetables, 1943 Pack and After; and Maximum Price Regulation No. 403—Dried and Processed Apples and Apple Products, 1943 Pack and After. The 20 States are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and California.)

For products priced by formula, all processors with wage increases approved by the War Labor Board, or authorized by the Fair Labor Standards Act, who packed 50 per cent or more of their pack after the wage increases became effective will be permitted to increase their prices by applying a specified mark-up to the maximum price determined under the appropriate formula. For flat-priced items, increases in ceiling prices will be permitted only in states where a majority of the production of the commodity involved was packed under the new wage scales and where processors petition for such increases and submit the appropriate supporting data.

For producers of preserves, jams and jellies and for makers of brined and pickled products from cucumbers, onions, cauliflower, cherries and cabbage, adjustment factors will be provided on a percentage basis, by areas. The price increases will apply to all processors whose wage increases were approved by the War Labor Board or authorized by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

EDITOR'S NOTE: An analysis of the provisions of this program will be made by the Association and published in next week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

EXEMPTION OF CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM CONTRACT RENEGOTIATION PROVIDED IN NEW TAX BILL

Ways, Means Committee To Report Measure to House on Monday

Under the provisions of the new tax bill which was agreed upon by the House Ways and Means Committee on Thursday, and which is expected to be reported to the House on Monday, the law governing renegotiation of contracts would be so amended as to exempt from renegotiation seasonally packed fresh fruits and vegetables on which the Office of Price Administration has fixed price ceilings.

The paragraph of the bill relating to canned products, which received the unanimous approval of the Committee, provides for exemption from renegotiation of—

Any contract or subcontract for an agricultural product in the first form or state in which it is customarily sold or in which it has an established market, or for any canned, bottled, or packed fresh fruits or vegetables, which are customarily packed in the season in which they are harvested, when a government agency has placed a floor or ceiling price on either the raw or finished product, or where any government agency requires a percentage of the pack to be set aside for government purchase.

The main features of the tax bill as they relate to renegotiation of contracts are summarized in a statement by the House Ways and Means Committee as follows:

I. Area of negotiation:

The bill reduces the area of renegotiation as follows:

(a) By increasing the existing exemption of $100,000 to $500,000;

(b) By exempting agricultural products;

(c) By narrowing the definition of subcontracts to include only those articles to become a component part of the final product.

(d) By exempting all subcontracts under exempt prime contracts and subcontracts.

(e) By providing for the discretionary exemption of standard commercial articles, as defined in the bill in cases where competitive conditions have been restored.

II. Validation:

(a) The bill validates the renegotiation process by requiring the inclusion in all contracts and subcontracts of a clause providing for renegotiation.

(b) Standards are set up for the consideration of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board and the Tax Court of the United States in determining excessive profits.

III. Disposition of proceeds of renegotiation:

(a) The bill requires that the proper appropriation be reduced to reflect the contract price reductions.

(b) Excessive profits recaptured will be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as under existing law.

IV. Renegotiation procedure:

(a) The bill establishes the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, a board of five members, one from each of the contracting departments specified. This board will review, on petition of the contractor, decisions of the departmental boards.

(b) It provides for the determination of excessive profits *de novo* by the Tax Court of the United States.

(c) As under the existing statute, excessive profits are to be determined without regard to taxes payable thereon.

(d) It requires the computation of profits in the same manner as for income tax purposes, including amortization.

V. Termination:

Contracts made after the cessation of hostilities are to be non-renegotiable.

VI. Effective date of amendments:

(a) Amendments affecting the area of negotiation, its validity and the distribution of its proceeds are to relate to contracts entered into in 1943 or later.

(b) Amendments granting review are to relate to renegotiations had after April 28, 1942.

EDITOR'S NOTE: An analysis of the Committee's proposed recommendations with respect to renegotiation will be made by the Association and published in next week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Hancock To Administer FSA

Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, on November 9 announced the appointment of Frank Hancock, Oxford, North Carolina, as Administrator of the Farm Security Administration. Mr. Hancock expects to begin active duty on November 15.

The new appointee served in Congress from 1930 to 1938 as Representative from the fifth district of his State. He has been a successful executive in both business and government work and has a background of experience which gives him a practical approach to the problems facing him under this new assignment, Judge Jones said.

Higher Tin Content for Solder

The War Production Board recently issued General Preference Order M-43, as amended, relaxing restrictions on tin content of solders where it has been found that higher tin content is necessary. Previously this higher content could be used only upon the granting of appeal. But under the amended order specific provisions permit higher tin content, in some cases above 21 per cent, for certain solders.

Among provisions of Order M-43 as amended is this one covering tin content of solder for the manufacture of open top sanitary cans "Not more than 21 per cent tin by weight until January 1, 1944, and then not more than 5 per cent tin by weight."

Canned Milk Statistics

Production of evaporated milk, case goods, continued to exceed that of a year earlier, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The September output, estimated at 232,763,000 pounds, was 5 per cent larger than that of September last year, 24 per cent larger than the September five-year (1937-41) average, and with the exception of 1941, was the largest September production ever recorded.

For the first nine months of 1943, January to September, inclusive, production of evaporated milk, case goods, is estimated at 2,562,053,000 pounds, a decrease of 14 per cent.

Stocks of evaporated milk, case goods, dropped 47,415,000 pounds during September, but at 329,364,000 pounds on October 1 were 141 per cent larger than the stocks of October 1 last year, and 11 per cent higher than the five-year (1937-41) October 1 average.

Production of condensed milk, case goods, also continued to exceed that of a year earlier, as it has since December of last year. Estimated at 8,079,000 pounds, the September production was 19 per cent larger than that of September last year, and 43 per cent larger than the September five-year (1937-41) average.

During the first nine months of this year, the production of condensed milk, case goods, is estimated at 85,687,000 pounds, an increase of 73 per cent.

Stocks of condensed milk, case goods, on October 1 totaled 10,238,000 pounds, 147 per cent larger than the stocks of October 1 last year, 17 per cent larger than the 1937-41 October 1 average, and the largest October 1 stocks since 1936.

WAGE-HOUR ORDER REQUIRES POSTING OF NOTICE OF NEW 40-CENT MINIMUM WAGE FOR CANNING INDUSTRY

Text of Separate Notice Suggested For Clarification as to Authorized Exemptions from Overtime

Minimum wages in the canning and related industries under the Fair Labor Standards Act were recently increased to 40 cents per hour by action of the Wage and Hour Division announced on September 14, 1943 (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 952, September 18, 1943, page 7848). The new minimum wage became effective on October 18.

The Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division has recently mailed to all canners a written form of notice describing the new minimum wage, which canners are required to post, under terms of the order fixing the new minimum wage. This notice in part states:

"Every employee necessary to the production of goods for interstate commerce in the Canned Fruits and Vegetables and Related Products Industry shall be paid at least 40 cents an hour on and after October 18, 1943, and at least time and one-half his regular rate for overtime after 40 hours a week, except employees that may be exempt under the provisions of the Act."

It seems probable that the quoted portion of the notice may lead to confusion in the minds of employees of canners who are entitled to the exemptions from the overtime requirements of Section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Canners may find it advisable to publish a separate notice accompanying the formal notice of the Wage and Hour provision so as to avoid any possible confusion on the part of the employees concerning their rights to overtime. The following illustrative form of separate notice has been prepared, which follows closely the illustrative form of notice described in connection with the exemptions from overtime payments under Section 7 of the Act (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 857, October 25, 1941, page 6727).

NOTICE

Exemption From Overtime Provisions Of Fair Labor Standards Act

Since this establishment is a canner of perishable or seasonal fresh fruits or vegetables, it is entitled to two separate exemptions, each for a period of 14 workweeks, from the overtime requirements of Section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Fourteen of these workweeks are weeks of complete exemption under Section 7(c), during which no overtime excess compensation is required irrespective of the number of hours worked. The other 14 workweeks exemption is a partial exemption under Section 7(b) (3), during which overtime, excess compensation is required only for hours in excess of 12 per day and 56 per week.

The phrase in the accompanying Wage Order of the Wage and Hour Division "except employees that may be exempt under the provision of the Act" refers, in the case of this establishment, to the employees employed by this establishment during the two separate 14 workweeks exemptions. In accordance with the Record-Keeping Regulations, notices will be posted stating the time when this establishment is taking its permitted exemptions from payment of overtime.

CCC BILL IS REPORTED

Measure of House Banking Committee Would Ban Food Subsidies

The House Committee on Banking and Currency formally reported, on November 8, its bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, revise the basis of annual appraisal of the Corporation's assets, provide for an independent audit of the capital fund of the Corporation, and prohibit food subsidies. The Committee also has scheduled an appearance before the Rules Committee for November 15 to request an allotment of House time for action on the bill. The Rules Committe will determine the length of time the bill may be considered in the House and to what extent amendments may be offered to the measure.

The date on which the bill will come before the House, however, is determined by the House leadership. At the time the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, it appeared that amendments of the House Ways and Means Committee to the tax law will be ready for immediate action on November 15 and that consideration of the CCC bill will follow House action on the tax measure.

Two reports by minority members of the Committee on Banking and Currency were filed with the House along with the report of the Chairman. The Chairman's report, which is the report of the majority of the Committee, explained the anti-subsidy section of the bill, which was published in the LETTER for October 16, in the following language:

"Section 3 of the bill prohibits the use of any funds by the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other governmental agency, including any government-owned or government-controlled corporation, from making any subsidy or other payment or to absorb losses on any agricultural commodity or commodity processed, or manufactured in whole or substantial part therefrom, including livestock and products thereof, for the purpose of reducing, maintaining, or in lieu of increasing maximum prices, except as to perishable commodities in danger of substantial loss by deterioration by spoilage as provided in section 4.

"However, the section provides that subsidy programs and support prices announced on or before October 18, 1943, may continue to be paid from funds available under existing law but not beyond December 31, 1943. Therefore this section prohibits new consumer-subsidy programs from being announced and prohibits payments on existing consumer-subsidy programs subsequent to December 31, 1943.

"This section does not prohibit nor interfere with any operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other agency of the Government with respect

to producer subsidies or loans authorized under existing law, including the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended and supplemented by Public Law 729, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved October 2, 1942, and it does not prohibit or interfere with support prices or the use of Commodity Credit funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation by existing law, including section 4 of Public Law 147, approved July 1, 1941, as amended.

"The section provides that support prices shall continue to be announced for any such agricultural commodities pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 147, approved July 1, 1941, as amended and further provides that loans shall continue to be made pursuant to section 8 of Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942. The section provides, however, that maximum prices heretofore or hereafter established for such commodities shall not be below the support prices therefor or below prices specified in section 3 of Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942. Payments or losses incurred in transactions with respect to competitive domestic vegetable oils and fats and oil seeds are exempted from and unaffected by section 3 of this bill."

In reporting that the restrictions of Section 3 of the bill do not interfere with producer subsidies or loans authorized under the Price Control Act, as amended, the Committee refers to the authority of the Price Administrator to pay subsidies to producers in order to obtain maximum production. Likewise, the Committee's report states that producer subsidy or loan operations carried out under the provisions of the Steagall Act of July 1, 1941, as amended, are not affected by anti-subsidy provisions of the bill.

Under the Steagall Act of July 1, 1941, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into commodity loan, purchase, or other operations designed to support the prices to producers of agricultural commodities at 90 per cent of parity (or the comparable price). This authority of the Secretary of Agriculture is limited to the present emergency and may be used only to encourage production.

In addition, the report points out that the bill would prohibit the establishment of any maximum price at a price below the support price or the price specified in Section 3 of Public Law 729, approved October 2, 1942. The law referred to is the original Price Control Act. Section 3 of that Act placed 110 per cent of parity (or the comparable price), the market price on October 1, 1941, the market price on December 15, 1941, or the average price during the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929, whichever is higher, as the price below which no maximum price might be established.

The minority reports, signed by nine of the committee's 26 members, agreed that subsidies are not desirable, but stated that they are preferable to an inflated economy. They recommended the complete elimination of the anti-subsidy provisions of the bill and the placing of specific limitations upon the amount that may be used for subsidies, the prohibition of any new roll-back programs, and a time limit on the use of subsidies.

Senate Agriculture Committee Calls Subsidy, Price Hearing

State Commissioners of Agriculture and members of various commodity groups will appear before the Senate Committee on Agriculture for discussion of subsidies and farm prices on November 15. In announcing the hearing, Committee Chairman Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina stated the witnesses have been invited to shed a more factual light on future legislation concerning the continuance of the Commodity Credit Corporation. However, legislation dealing with CCC is handled by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and is not under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committee.

WFA Inspection Requirement For Processed Apples

The War Food Administration may now require authorized processors to have apples which they use inspected by the Federal or the Federal-State inspection service.

This action, taken in an amendment to Food Distribution Order 83, effective November 15, will permit the Director of Food Distribution to issue such orders as may be necessary to require authorized processors to have all apples inspected before they are processed. These orders, which may be issued shortly, will be applicable to apples produced or used in certain designated areas.

Previously, the Director of Food Distribution could only require apples shipped for fresh-market purposes to be inspected. Apples used by authorized processors were specifically exempt from the inspection provisions of FDO 83.

Northwest Canners Meeting

The annual meeting of the Northwest Canners Association will be held at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Washington, on January 5 to 7, 1944.

"Ten-in-One" Field Ration Is Exempted from Price Control

In line with action it had taken previously on other Army rations, the Office of Price Administration, on November 7, exempted from price control the new Army Field Ration known as "Ten-in-One."

This action was taken through Amendment No. 34 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, which became effective November 12. Text follows:

Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 4.3 (1) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) Completed rations: C; D; K; Five-in-One; Mountain; Bail Out; Combat; Jungle; Life Raft; Corned Beef Hash (5½ lb. can); Meat and Vegetable Stew (30 oz. can); Meat and Vegetable Hash (6 lb. 12 oz. can); Chili Con Carne; and Ten-in-One.

2. Section 4.3 (1) (2) is amended by adding subdivisions (xxv), (xxvi), (xxvii), (xxviii), (xxix), and (xxx) to read as follows:

(xxv) Halazone tablets (covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 392).

(xxvi) Matches (covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 365).

(xxvii) Soap (covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 391).

(xxviii) Paper towels (covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 266).

(xxix) Canned roast beef (covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 169).

(xxx) Dehydrated corned beef hash.

In issuing the exemption, OPA emphasized that standardized civilian commodities constituting component parts of the ration are not exempted.

Citrus for Canning Excepted From Wooden Box Limitation

Shipments of citrus fruit for canning, juice or other processing are not included in limitations on the use of wooden containers imposed by Supplemental Limitation Order L-232-a, issued November 10 by the War Production Board, governing operations of shippers of oranges and grapefruit originating in Texas, California and Arizona. These operators are limited as to their use of wooden boxes each quarter year to certain percentages of their total production under the order. The requirement restricts orange and grapefruit shippers in these three States to designated percentages of their quarterly output, excepting fruit intended for canning, juice, or other processing, it was stated by the Containers Division.

Order Permits Use of Edible Seed Meal as Fertilizer

The War Food Administration, on November 9, announced measures designed to make all forms of organic nitrogen materials available to eligible users in as equitable a manner as possible during the 1943-44 crop season.

Food Production Order No. 12, Revision 2, provides for the distribution of a limited quantity of edible cottonseed meal for use in fertilizer. In general, the order sets up eligibility standards for purchasers of edible cottonseed meal for use in fertilizer.

According to the standards of eligibility, a user of fertilizer containing all organic nitrogenous materials covered by FPO 12, as revised, may buy up to 70 per cent of his 1941-42 purchases. However, since the amount of edible meal is limited more than other materials, an eligible purchaser will be able to buy from processors or jobbers a portion smaller than 70 per cent of the actual edible type of seed meals he used as fertilizer in 1941-42. He will be required to make application to the Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities in order to become eligible to purchase edible seed meal for use as fertilizer.

Since June 30, 1943, the use of edible seed meals as fertilizer has been prohibited, all of it being directed into feeding channels. From early January until June 30 of this year, Food Production Order No. 8 permitted the use of edible type cottonseed meal for fertilizer use when authorized by WFA, or when such meal was obtained from a farmer who had acquired it prior to January 2, 1943. FPO No. 8 is now being revoked.

Report on Vitamin A Stocks

Stocks of vitamin A held by U. S. producers and pharmaceutical houses on September 30 showed an increase of 2.7 trillion units over the end of August, according to the November 9 report of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Vitamin A livers, liver oils, and concentrates on hand September 30 had an estimated vitamin A content of 67.4 trillion units, compared with 64.7 trillion units held August 31.

Of the stocks on hand September 30, 60.7 trillion units were contained in processed liver oils and concentrates, and 6.7 trillion units in fish livers and other viscera from which the vitamin A had not yet been extracted.

The September increase in vitamin A stocks was due chiefly to the greater quantity of processed oils on hand. The increase from this source was 2.6 trillion units.

During the month of September, 1,739,409 pounds of fish livers, with an estimated vitamin A content of 7.2 trillion units, were received.

Ruling on Point Surrenders

Points not given up by dealers or storekeepers before delivery of an order of rationed foods must be surrendered on the date of money payment, the Office of Price Administration has ruled, in Amendment 79 to Ration Order 13, which became effective November 8. In no case may ration points be given up later than ten days after delivery of an order.

The order applies to transfers within the trade, and includes all rationed foods except sugar. Ration points for deliveries of sugar continue to be required on or before the time of delivery. Text of Amendment 79 to RO 13 follows:

Section 9.5 (c) (3) is amended by inserting the following between the first and second sentences: (However, if money payment for the foods transferred is made less than 10 days after the transfer, points must be given up at the time the money payment is made.)

Fresh Apples Set Aside

Approximately two million bushels of fresh apples have been ordered set aside by the War Food Administration to meet requirements of the armed services. The regulation, contained in Food Distribution Order 88, required all persons in Washington or Oregon who, on or after November 6, owned 500 bushels or more of apples meeting the respective State standards for Fancy or higher grades, to set aside 15 per cent of each variety for purchase by the Army or any other governmental agency.

Dorrance Elected PRR Director

Arthur C. Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Co., was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a meeting of the board of directors of the company on November 10. Mr. Dorrance also is a member of the board of managers of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, a director of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Bituminous Coal Unfrozen

Solid Fuels Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes has announced that the remaining emergency controls over the transportation of coal have been abandoned in view of increased production by the mines. An order issued November 8 revokes the orders which required bituminous producers to keep tracks at the mines filled with loaded cars of coal and also revokes the special directions to three bituminous producing districts to ship coal on tracks only to certain destinations and for specific uses. These were reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

New Florida Officers

The following new officers of the Florida Canners Association were named at the recent annual meeting: President—W. W. Giddings, Winter Haven; First vice-president—C. Rouss May, Bartow; second vice-president—C. C. Street, Auburndale; treasurer—C. M. Henderson, Auburndale; executive secretary—C. C. Rathbun, Tampa.

Ration Stamp Picturization In Advertising Is Restricted

Size and color requirements for illustrations of stamps, certificates, and other ration currency which advertisers and others may use in advertising or informing the public about rationing have been established by the Office of Price Administration, in Amendment 3 to General Ration Order No. 8, effective November 13.

The requirements are set up at the request of the United States Secret Service as safeguards against possible confusion of illustrations with actual ration currency.

Illustrations of ration documents must either be enlarged or reduced in size, OPA said. Enlargements must be at least one and one-half times the size of the original, although there is no top limit on their size. Reductions may be no larger than three-fourths the size of the original. All illustrations must be in black and white only.

OPA points out that while it is illegal to counterfeit or forge any form of ration currency, many dealers and advertisers are helping consumers understand rationing through the use of illustrated instructions. The amendment will in no way interfere with this useful practice, OPA said, while at the same time it will safeguard the public against abuse.

PROCESSORS' CONFERENCE SET

(Continued from page 7933)

Referred to the Interim Committee and Association's counsel the decision as to whether the Association should participate in the Food Industry War Committee.

Industry Problems Reviewed

The meeting of the Council was opened on Saturday morning with an address by Marc C. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the presentation of a review of the industry's problems during the last year, both of which were published in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

The review furnished a background for the discussion of the various questions relating to the program for 1944, which included production goals for crops and packs; support prices, ceilings and pricing policies; manpower problems; supply of containers and equipment; government requirements from 1944 pack and purchasing methods; suggestions from State secretaries on means and methods of obtaining maximum production; transportation problems; substitute containers; legislation, and renegotiation of contracts. On the subject last mentioned, Edward B. Burling of Association's counsel, addressed the meeting.

These discussions afforded an opportunity for an interchange of facts and views as to the essential elements in a production program for 1944 that will enable the industry to attain a maximum output. The Council did not attempt to formulate a definite program, because neither the industry nor the government agencies know at this time the over-all policies that will govern operations of the food industry and trade during the coming year. Accordingly, the discussions were directed largely to evaluating the experience of the past year in terms of what will be necessary in the year to come.

Report of War Planning Committee Made by A. C. Dorrance

The report of the War Planning Committee, of which A. C. Dorrance is chairman, unanimously recommended that the following statement and suggestions be furnished to the Canning Industry Advisory Committee, which met with the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration on November 8 and 9:

In planning their 1944 production, individual canners must pursue one of two courses. They may determine the commodities they will pack and the volume of each according to the individual canner's evaluation of potential demand and his ability to sell at a reasonable return. Or they may comply with a governmental request for all-out production within the full limits permitted by weather and uncertain labor supply.

If each individual canner is to act in his own self-interest or that of his company, he will necessarily have to take into consideration the present uncertainties with respect to the time that hostilities will cease in Europe, the extent of government holdings of canned foods and the time and method of disposition, the possibilities of government reservations being substantially and rapidly reduced before being actually purchased, and other factors controlling the possibilities of serious loss on his 1944 pack.

If, on the other hand, he is to forget his own economic welfare and abandon his own judgment as to business hazards and those which may flow from future government action, and, instead, to produce the largest possible 1944 pack of those products desired by the Government, there are a number of conditions which must be met if all-out production is to be obtained.

These include many points not here considered, such as early knowledge of government requirements, the 1944 price ceilings, the containers to be made available, and the like. Primarily, there must be a restoration of confidence in government commitments.

The following conditions, however, seem fundamental to getting such all-out production. To the degree that they are not obtainable for 1944 there will undoubtedly be a failure to achieve the production goals which may be set.

1. *Stop-Gap Support Price*

If the Government desires all-out production of specified seasonal canned fruits or vegetables, there must be a floor or support price for each such product.

This price floor must cover that portion of the pack of each such product which is not set-aside for direct government purchase.

The sole purpose of such support price is to serve as a stop-gap on ruinous liquidation of the all-out pack which the canner is asked to produce.

The commitment of the Government to purchase at the support price must be contained in a contract with specified provisions as to time of purchase and of payment. In addition, such contract must provide that the Government will not in turn resell for domestic consumption such goods at less than the support price, and that if it does resell for domestic consumption it will do so only through regular trade channels. The Government will, of course, be free to dispose of any surplus for relief or for other non-commercial purposes such as school lunches.

2. *Definite Contracts Covering Pack Reservations*

As to those portions of the pack which are directed to be set aside and held for direct Army purchase, there should be a definite and firm contract to buy.

Since these reserved goods are to be seasonally packed for governmental purposes—as part of a pack of largest possible volume—the contract should not be subject to cancellation. What is to be packed for the Army should be taken by the Army.

Any support price program serving as a stop-gap on drastic liquidation will be defeated if government-held stocks are dumped on the market. Consequently, the contracts covering the purchase of the reserved portions of the pack must likewise provide that the Army or other government agencies will not resell such goods for domestic consumption at less than the support price for such product and that, if the goods are resold, such sales will be made only through regular trade channels.

3. *No Renegotiation*

There should be no renegotiation of any contracts for the sale to the Government of regularly manufactured seasonal canned foods.

4. *Knowledge of Existing Government Stocks*

The deterrent effect upon production of existing apprehensions, as to the size of canned food stocks held by the Government, cannot be too strongly emphasized. These are largely fears of the unknown. They are not lessened by sudden release or return to civilian consumption of a large number of cases of earlier years' packs. Such apprehensions can be dissipated by making known to the industry the size of the existing stocks held for military and other governmental purposes. Since the size of the Army and Navy are now public information, as will be the size of the pack reservations for 1944, the size of the present government holdings of canned foods does not seem to be information which must be withheld for reasons of military security.

5. *Payment for Carrying Charges*

Under present government contracts, canners are obligated to hold goods for very long periods. They are absolutely responsible for such goods even after they become government property, and pay all storage, insurance and other carrying charges. Provision should be made for the payment to canners of all such charges accruing after 90 days following the completion of the pack of the reserved goods.

Recommendations on Manpower

Preceding the discussion of manpower problems, a report of the Association's Manpower Committee was made by Chairman E. N. Richmond. A portion of this report consisted of a summary of statements on their 1944

manpower problems and recommendations made by State secretaries. The summary and recommendation follow:

This summary is based on informal letters from State secretaries. Except in the case of Pennsylvania, Minnesota, New Jersey and the Tri-States, they do not reflect formal consideration of 1944 problems by State associations.

A negligible amount of food was lost in 1943, but canners just got by after exhausting all labor sources. If War Food Administration canning acreage goals are met, crop conditions are normal, and usual harvesting peaks are encountered in 1944, the labor situation will be desperate.

The only possible source of needed male labor seems to be imported labor, domestic migrant labor, the armed forces, and prisoners of war.

Public Law 45

Common experience and opinion points to a needed revision of Public Law 45 to accomplish the following:

1. Combine Federal responsibility for labor for agriculture and first processing of perishable fruits and vegetables in one agency.

2. Provide such labor for both processors and farmers. (In administration of the law, better results would be obtained by having two pools,—one for farmer, one for processor.)

3. Increase appropriation so that a volume of foreign labor may be recruited, transported and housed.

4. Grant greater authority to local Federal officials in supervising and placing the labor.

Prisoners of war

Italian prisoners of war should be redistributed to make them more readily available for farmers, canners and allied industry when emergencies can be certified by the War Manpower Commission. In some States none of this labor was available in 1943.

Armed Forces

Present regulations (one-, two-, and three-day leaves) often create unsatisfactory conditions. In some States, no soldiers were available in 1943.

Domestic migrant labor

This situation is becoming more difficult because of State restrictions on emigration.

Selective Service

The "large army" policy necessitates an almost "ruthless" administration of Selective Service. Can anything be done (other than at local level) to recognize the peculiar problems of seasonal canning?

Other miscellaneous recommendations

Suspend provision in Fair Labor Standards Act prohibiting individuals to hold two jobs.

Obtain relief from withholding tax for workers employed short seasonal periods.

Wage rate increases to (a) Maintain per cent differential between canning and other industry; (b) Increase wages to meet local competition.

WMC survey of nearby "defense" plants for purpose of releasing "hoarded" labor.

State regulations on minors.

Modification of stabilization area policies to give greater recognition to peculiarity of seasonal canning.

Simplification of housing and prompt Army procedure for use of tents, cots, etc.

Government guarantee reimbursing growers and canners for loss due to lack of manpower.

WMC should more effectively freeze cannery workers on their jobs.

Mandatory transfer of workers from non-essential industries is desirable.

Legislative Committee Report

The report of the Legislative Committee, submitted by Chairman Walter L. Graefe, dealt with the work of the committee on legislative proposals relating to taxation, renegotiation of contracts, manpower, and subsidies.

Rationing

In the discussion of the problems involved in the rationing of canned foods it was brought out that the rationing program is based primarily upon figures relating to stocks and movements of commercially processed products. The amount and rate of movement from retailers to consumers does not necessarily represent consumption, as the tendency of consumers is to use up all available ration points whether the foods are actually consumed or simply added to stocks in home.

Moreover, the pack of home-processed foods during the past year reached an all-time high, and according to some estimates, amounted to about as much as the ordinary commercial packs.

Figures on the actual supply of processed products that are available for consumption during the coming year have not been compiled, although such figures are the real basis both for establishing the necessity of rationing and determining the point values to be assigned to the various products.

In addition, figures on the stocks reserved for the Government have not been made public, and there is the possibility of some of these reserves being turned over for commercial distribution.

In view of these facts, and the further fact that contradictory reports as to the amount and kind of food that will be available during the coming year have been given circulation, thus giving consumers an incentive to hoard, the Council voted, as previously noted, to appropriate funds for a survey to develop, if possible, definite information upon stocks of both commercial and home-processed foods now in consumers' hands.

Action on Transportation Problem

The transportation problem was brought before the Council in a letter reporting a meeting in Washington last month of traffic managers of firms engaged in the production and distribution of canned foods, at which meeting were present the Director of Transportation of the War Food Administration and the Chief of the Transportation and Warehousing Branch of the Food Distribution Administration.

The meeting had before it a letter written by Director J. B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation to Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board and Marvin O. Jones of the War Food Administration requesting action by them toward transportation conservation. It was the opinion of the Director of the ODT that the transportation situation in 1944 would become so critical as to demand the taking of drastic steps toward conservation and he requested that the two agencies work out a plan for each of the important industries subject to their jurisdiction which would result in a reduction of 10 per cent measured by the ton miles of transportation required, in using all types of carriers—rail, motor and water.

It was the opinion of the industry's traffic representatives at this meeting that the canned foods industry was under obligation to study its transportation conditions and requirements and prepared whatever recommendations might prove desirable, first, to do its part in meeting the transportation requirements brought about by wartime operations, and, second, to avoid any arbitrary action which might be taken by any government agency in the absence of such a study and recommendation by the industry itself.

They accordingly recommended that the National Canners Association select three competent traffic men and make their services available for full-time work at Washington in connection with the staff of the War Food Administration for such time as may be necessary to complete the job. They also recommended that the expenses of these three during the time they are engaged in the work should be borne by the Association. The traffic men would make a detailed study of canned foods production and distribution to determine whether any further conservation is possible and how best that conservation

might be made and measured in terms of ton miles or otherwise.

They also recommended the appointment of a special committee of the Administrative Council with authority to consider and act upon the recommendations of this traffic committee so that there might be no delay in attaining the committee's objectives.

Following the meeting, President Lindsey announced the personnel of the traffic committee to work with the War Food Administration on transportation problems, and of the special committee from the Administrative Council who will consider and act upon the Traffic Committee's recommendations. The Traffic Committee will consist of Irving F. Lyons, California Packing Corporation; G. O. Tong, Minnesota Valley Canning Co.; and B. M. Andell, Stokely Bros. & Co. The special committee from the Administrative Council includes Alfred W. Eames, E. N. Richmond, H. L. Cannon, Harold K. Bachelder, F. A. Stare, Walter L. Graefe, Scott Holman, and Howard T. Cumming.

Substitute Containers Report

The technical status of substitute containers was discussed in statements by Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the Association's Research Laboratory, and Dr. Roger Lueck, chairman of the Technical Subcommittee of the Can Manufacturers Institute. Dr. Cameron stated that it was recognized that shelf-life has been reduced measurably through the use of substitute plate and that this is of more serious concern with some products than with others. "We should now be ready," he said, "to advise in regard to products for which increased shelf-life is most important, and a committee has been formed to bring together pertinent information and to make appropriate recommendations."

Known as the N.C.A. Technical Committee on Containers, this committee is composed of the following: G. C. Scott, chairman; H. J. Humphrey, J. McGowan, Jr., H. N. Riley, R. E. Sanborn, C. M. Walters.

Address by Jean Carroll

Jean F. Carroll, Director of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, addressed the luncheon meeting of the Council on Saturday. Mr. Carroll reviewed the efforts of that agency to obtain the services of experienced business men, in compliance with the mandate of the Taft Amendment, discussed the limitations placed upon OPA by the Government's over-all policies and the difficulties of shaping a pricing program for 1944 so long as the subsidy question remains unsettled between Congress and the Administration.

E. F. TREGO DIES SUDDENLY

Stricken While Attending Industry Committee Meetings in Washington

E. F. Trego, a life-time leader in the canning industry and in Association activities, died November 10 following a sudden stroke which occurred while he was attending meetings in Washington of the Canning Industry Advisory Committee. As a member of the vegetable division of that body, Mr. Trego had attended sessions all day November 8 and was stricken in his hotel room during the night. He had been in Washington since November 6 and had also attended the two-day meeting of the Administrative Council.

It was characteristic of the man that death should come to him in the midst of such active service to his country and his industry. Since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Trego had been in the forefront of the wartime food supply effort, for in addition to his activity with the Industry Advisory Committee he had served with the National Defense Committee of 1941; the 1942 War Council; and at this year's meeting of the Board of Directors had been named to the Committee on Distribution of War Surpluses.

Even prior to the war emergency "Ed" Trego was prominent in industry leadership for a continuous period of 26 years. This began when he served as Chairman of the Association's Corn Section in 1917 and 1918, and was followed by his 1924 term as vice president, and his service as president of the Association in 1925. From 1920 to the time of his death he was continuously engaged in work which covered almost every division of Association activity, including membership at various times on 17 different Association committees (he was chairman of three); three years' membership on the Board of Directors, and continuous service on the Adminstrative Council from 1925 on. Prior to his participation in National Association affairs, he had held office (in 1914) as president of the Illinois Canners Association.

Mr. Trego set a high standard for his own business conduct and an equally high standard for his relations with fellow business men. He was a man of positive opinions and forthright in expressing them, yet in all he was open minded. He was a good fighter for what he believed right, and he always fought fairly. One could disagree with him, but one could never fail to respect him for his knowledge and his courage. He had the affectionate regard of friends in all walks of life simply because he earned and fully deserved it.

Mr. Trego was born in Chicago, September 22, 1876, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Trego. As a small boy he went to Hoopeston, Illinois, with his parents and was a resident of that community practically his entire lifetime. There Alfred H. Trego founded the Hoopeston Canning Company, in 1878, and E. F. Trego joined his father in the firm about 1900.

His father, mother, two brothers and a sister preceded Mr. Trego in death. Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Edna Sheldon Trego; a son, Lieutenant Edward F. Trego, USNR; and two other brothers, Walter and Gilbert C. Trego, both associated with the Hoopeston Canning Co. Funeral services were held at Hoopeston, Saturday, November 13.

Revisions Expected in Order Covering Dried Food Rationing

A number of technical changes in the processed foods rationing order governing the purchase and transfer f dry beans, peas, lentils, prunes and raisins are expected to be made shortly by the Office of Price Administration. An amendment now under consideration, it is reported, would permit processors to acquire dried prunes and raisins from any available source (not solely from growers or dehydrators) on the surrender of ration points. The amendment would include in the list of processed foods in Ration Order No. 13, dry pre-cooked beans, peas and lentils, with or without added dry or dehydrated condiments, and would expand the definition of processor to include a person who pre-cooks peas, beans and lentils and then dehydrates them.

Beef and Gravy Ceilings

Canned beef and gravy, now being made for sale to the armed forces, was brought under price control November 9 at a maximum price of $7.20 for a dozen 30-ounce cans, the Office of Price Administration announced, in issuing Amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 156.

This is a new product, hitherto not manufactured, and the maximum price was determined by OPA on the basis of the costs of the raw materials.

South Texas Meeting Date

The annual meeting of the South Texas Canners Association will be held November 29 at the Casa de Palmas Hotel, McAllen.

WMC Announces New Grouping Of Labor Shortage Areas

The number of labor market areas in which there are now acute labor shortages has risen from 71 to 77 according to the War Manpower Commission's new grouping, which became effective November 1.

The changes made in the classifications of labor market areas since October 1, are as follows:

1. Transferred from Group I (areas of current acute labor shortage) to Group II (areas of labor stringency and those anticipating a labor shortage within six months): Dallas, Tex.

2. Transferred from Group II to Group I: DeKalb, Ill.; Newton, Iowa; Orlando, Fla.; Texarkana, Tex.

3. Transferred from Group III (areas in which a slight labor surplus will remain after six months) to Group I: Burlington, Iowa.

4. Transferred from Group II to Group III: Boise, Idaho; Corvallis and Eugene, Ore.; McAlester and Tulsa, Okla.; Modesto and Sacramento, Calif. (All areas in California not appearing in Group I or II are classified in Group III but not listed.)

5. Transferred from Group III to Group II: Amarillo, Tex.; Lafayette and Logansport, Ind.; Norwalk and Norwich, Conn.; Tuscaloosa, Ala.

6. Transferred from Group IV (areas in which a substantial labor surplus will remain after six months) to Group III: Baton Rouge, La.; El Paso, Tex.; Jackson, Miss.; Miami, Fla.; Steubenville, Ohio.

The following areas have been added to the list: New Bern, N. Car., and Tooele, Utah, to Group I; Parsons, Kans., to Group II; Green Bay, Wisc., to Group IV.

Two other changes were made: (1) The Beloit, Wisc., area is now designated as the Beloit-Janesville area, and (2) Amsterdam-Gloversville, N. Y., has been split, with Amsterdam becoming a part of the Albany area, and Gloversville going into Group III.

Pilchard Offers Requested

The Food Distribution Administration announced under date of November 10 in a supplemental canned pilchard offer that a limited quantity of short cuts of canned pilchards packed in No. 300 cans will be accepted for delivery on contracts covering the 1943-44 season's production. Canners who desire to supply short cuts must inform the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation not later than November 24 the quantity of this type pack they wish to deliver.

Fish delivered as short cuts must conform to specifications contained in Amendment No. 1 to the canned pilchard offer. This amendment also provides for pricing this product. The amendment and the supplemental offer have been mailed to pilchard canners by FDA.

California Sardine Report

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of sardines packed during the current season to November 6 inclusive, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

TONNAGE:	Tons
San Francisco Bay	99,919
Monterey	96,849
Southern California	56,731
Total	253,499

PACK: Can sizes:	Cases
1-lb. ovals	657,319
1-lb. talls	738,712
¼-lb. fillets	11,435
¼-lb. round 96's	55,999
5-oz. 100's	6,996
Miscellaneous	28,759
Total	1,499,220

Canned Foods Acreage Goals

Acreage goals which will require using about 380 million acres for 1944 crops, compared with about 364 million acres last year, have been established, according to a November 11 announcement by the War Food Administration.

Included in this total acreage goal is 2,210,000 acres for 11 processing vegetables. This compares with an indicated total acreage for 1943 of 2,106,000 acres, or a 1944 goal that represents 105 per cent of 1943.

Grapefruit Limitation Lifted

The War Food Administration removed the restrictions on the shipment of white grapefruit from the Rio Grande Valley of Texas on November 12. The restrictions were contained in Food Distribution Order No. 85.1 and limited the shipment of fresh grapefruit until the first of the year to 20 per cent of the amount shipped during the 1942-43 season. The order was terminated because production is indicated to be large enough to supply both the fresh market and processors, WFA explained.

Canning Advisory Committee Meets With WFA and OPA

The meeting of the Canning Industry Advisory Committee of the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration on Monday and Tuesday afforded an opportunity for a review of 1943 operations and for the presentation of suggestions from the committee regarding the 1944 program.

Representatives of the WFA explained the method of calculating goals and support prices for the raw products, and members of the committee were asked to make suggestions on the general program outlined by WFA, especially as to prices that should be paid to the growers, the prices of varieties and grades to be set up by the State War Boards under the over-all average support prices for the respective States, and the selection of regions for pricing purposes.

Members of the committee expressed interest in the basic data on which the calculations were made, particularly with respect to the current supplies of canned foods in consumers' hands and the supplies now being held by the Government.

Representatives of the industry expressed the opinion that if the Government desires an all-out production in 1944 it would be necessary to have support prices on the processed product, and that in connection with plans for all-out production it would be helpful for the industry to know the government stocks of processed foods in Continental United States.

The canners' committee expressed the view that a committee should be appointed to review the inequalities and inequities in the 1943 program, and that this committee should likewise seek an early decision with regard to the inclusion of the approved wage increases in prices for civilian production in 1943.

There also was brought to the attention of the committee the request of the Office of Defense Transportation for a 10 per cent reduction in the ton-miles of transportation of food products, and a committee representing the government agencies will be appointed to study the problem and report on it by December 15.

The Advisory Committee requested that steps be taken by the government agencies to make available the necessary supplies of fertilizers, equipment, cans, shipping containers, etc., to carry out whatever production goals are set by the Government.

There also was a discussion of the manpower problem and measures that

might be taken to meet the situation in 1944.

On the question of rationing, the industry representatives were asked to arrange for the appointment of a committee to work with the rationing officials, not only on the development of stock surveys, but also on other aspects of the rationing program.

The method of government procurement also was the subject of some discussion, and the Advisory Commitee recommended that in the case of releases of government stocks in the future, no announcement of intended releases be given in advance of official announcement of the release.

There was considerable discussion of the pricing methods of processed products used by the OPA during the present season, and on methods that might be used for the 1944 output.

The report of the War Planning Committee of the Association, which was adopted at the meeting of the Administrative Council, was laid before the government agencies for consideration in connection with the discussion of the various subjects that the report covered.

Meat Reserves Encouraged

Anticipating civilian requirements next spring and summer, the War Food Administration has issued a statement of policy to the meat industry intended to encourage the accumulation of canner and cutter beef during the current peak production season for these grades.

During the next several weeks, packers and processors can build a reserve to meet civilian needs during spring and summer, the months of next year when the production of such meat is seasonably low, WFA officials said. The statement follows:

In the event a control of inventories of frozen and cured meats is resumed by the Food Distribution Administration, inventories of canner and cutter beef accumulated prior to January 1, 1944, will be exempted from the provisions of such inventory control until at least July 1, 1944.

Also, should FDA restore slaughter quotas or issue any other regulations having the effect of limiting the slaughter of livestock or the deliveries of meat, inventories of canner and cutter beef on hand on the effective date of such regulation will be excluded in determining compliance with such regulation or regulations of persons holding such inventories, at least until July 1, 1944.

The Office of Price Administration also is encouraging meat wholesalers to fill their storage freezers between now and mid-January, in order to make a wider variety of rationed meats available during the low ebb of meat production next spring. OPA is lending ration points to wholesalers who have facilities to store veal, lamb, mutton and utility and canner and cutter grades of beef, for their use in buying supplies during the period of peak production.

Sugar Freight Rates Reduced

Reduced freight rates on raw and refined Cuban sugar imported to United States Atlantic and Gulf ports were announced recently by the War Shipping Administration. Through lowering of surcharges, reductions of from four to 18 cents per 100 pounds were effected. The sharpest reductions were made on rates for cargo to be discharged in Atlantic ports.

Cucumbers for Pickles

The 1943 production of cucumbers for pickles is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 6,102,000 bushels. This is a reduction of about 27 per cent from the production of 8,307,000 bushels estimated for 1942.

This estimate includes cucumbers sterilized in glass or tin containers but excludes green cucumbers processed as "over-night dill" and similar type pickles.

The 1943 yield of cucumbers for pickles is estimated at 74.1 bushels per acre. This compares with 77 bushels harvested in 1942.

Pimientos for Processing

The 1943 tonnage of pimientos for processing in Georgia and California is estimated at 8,570 tons, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This preliminary estimate of production compares with 14,650 tons obtained in 1942.

Rainfall was light through the growing season in the area of pimiento production in Georgia and the resulting yield per acre was low with considerable acreage left unharvested. The crop is reported poor on the relatively small acreage in California.

Lima Beans for Processing

The 1943 preliminary estimated production of green lima beans for canning, freezing and other processing is 32,270 tons. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the 1943 crop is 15 per cent less than the 1942 production of 37,830 tons.

The 1943 estimated yield of 976 pounds per acre compares with 1,145 pounds obtained in 1942. Some of the canners and freezers in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia were still processing lima beans early in November, which is later than usual. In Michigan and Wisconsin harvesting operations were finished at the usual time and yields failed to reach early season expectations.

AAA To Handle Certification

Under a recent War Food Administrator's memorandum, certification of vegetable canners has been transferred from the State and County War Boards to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Certification will be under the direction of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Other activities reassigned to AAA by the memorandum take in production goal work and rationing and allocating farm machinery and supplies.